American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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For the American Farmer.

On Public Roads.—Ch. 8.

In consequence of my professional vocation, I have been compelled to attend the several Spring terms of the county courts in which I practice, and consequently have been from home the greater part of the time since I occupied any portion of the columns of the American Farmer. These courts (*Deo Gratias*) are now over, and I return to my office business with health and pleasure after the toils and forensic warfare of special pleading, argumentative debate, or speeches made, as is but too common, *ad captandum vulgus*. Having cleared off the accumulation of matter which had gradually collected upon my desk by long and repeated absence, I resume the task imposed upon myself, of giving a brief and general outline of public roads.

I have yet to continue condensing from the act of 1794, ch. 52, which is still in force, excepting where repealed by the *lex publica loci* of some county. To prevent the penalties of this act from becoming onerous, it was provided, that if any person should on or before the first day of September annually, pay to the supervisor of the public roads of the district where he resides the sum of sh. 15 ($2) for each and every person or persons, liable to assist in repairing the public roads, in his employment, such person shall not, for one year from the day of such payment, be liable to the penalties of that act, and the supervisor was not obliged to summon such person. By this act, all the fines and forfeitures imposed by it under the sum of £10, ($26.66) are recoverable as small debts. I would here observe, that although the jurisdiction appears to be given exclusively to a single Justice of the Peace, yet many of these penalties may be recovered by indictment in the county court.

As this jurisdiction, thus confided by the common law to courts of criminal jurisdiction concurrently with the special jurisdiction of the newly created power, may not be generally known, it may not be amiss to explain the law somewhat fully on this subject. If a statute prohibit a matter of public grievance, or command a matter of public convenience, (such as the repairing of highways or the like) all acts or omissions contrary to the prohibition or command of the statute, being misdemeanors at common law, are punishable by indictment, if the statute specify no other mode of proceeding.—2 Hawk. ch. 25, S. 4. Rex vs. Davis, Say. 133: and see R. v. Sainsbury, 4 T. R. 457. And if the statute specify a mode of proceeding different from that by indictment, then, if it were already an indictable offence at common law, and the statute merely introduced a different prosecution and punishment, the remedy is cumulative, and the prosecutor has still the option of proceeding by indictment at common law, or the mode pointed out by the statute: R. v. Robinson, 2 Burr. 799. R. v. Wigg, 1 Ld. Raym. 1165, 2 Salk. 460, R. v. Balme, 1 Cowp. 648. R. v. Carlisle, 3 B. & A. 161: and see 2 Hale 191. 1 Saund. 195 n. (4;) or even if a statute prohibit, under a penalty, an act which was before lawful, and a subsequent statute, R. v. Boyall, 2 Burr. 832, or the same statute in a subsequent substantive clause, ordain a mode of proceeding for the penalty different from that by indictment, the prosecutor may, notwithstanding, proceed by indictment upon the prohibitory clause, as for a misdemeanor at common law, or proceed in the manner pointed out by the statute, at his option: 2 Hale 171, R. v. Wright 543; and see R. v. Jones, 2 Str. 1146, R. v. Harris, 4 T. R. 205; but if the manner of proceeding for the penalty be contained in the same clause which prohibits the act, the mode of proceeding given by the statute must be pursued and no other; for the express mention of any other mode of proceeding in the prohibitory clause impliedly excludes that of indictment; R. v. Robinson 805, R. v. Buck, 1 Str. 679. In the case of the King v. Sainsbury, 4 T. R. 456, Lord Kenny said, "Another question has arisen, and which is proper should be settled, whether it be legal (for whether it be decent or decorous no person can doubt) for two different sets of magistrates, having a concurrent jurisdiction, to run a race in the exercise of any part of their jurisdiction. It is of infinite importance to the public, that the acts of magistrates should not only be substantially good, but also that they should be decorous." He then proceeds to express his opinion that the magistrates who acted first, had the jurisdiction. Ashhurst, J., in the same case said, "there being no words of exclusion, it follows as a consequence that the justices of the county have a concurrent jurisdiction; for what the law says shall not be done, it becomes illegal to do, and is therefore the subject matter of an indictment, without any corrupt motives." There were two features in this act (1794, ch. 52) remarkable on account of their localities. In Cecil, one-third of the money levied on the inhabitants on the east and south side of the Elk River, was to be expended on the roads on the east and south side of said river, in said county, and the money arising on the assessable property in the town of Frederick, was to be applied one-third to the public roads of the county, and the other two-thirds to the repairs of the streets and alleys of the said town.

Every county in the State has its own special road law, but still the act of 1794 is in force in most of them. The mischievous end of local legislation cannot be rendered more apparent than in these road laws. Being local in their operation, no one attends to them on their passage, but the immediate actors, and in some instances they exhibit the most profound ignorance of the subject, the most wanton disregard of antecedent laws, an utter indifference to every thing but a wretched and miserly economy, a penny wise and pound foolish system, which, while it professes to assist the agriculturist to market, actually prevents him from getting there. Sometimes repealing all other laws, and substituting nothing in their stead, but some miserable phantom. Sometimes repealing only such parts as may be repugnant to the law then passed, and leaving to the court to peruse a chaotic mass of enactments, crude in themselves, unchaste in legal language, difficult of construction, and composed of parts militating so strangely with each other, that it requires a mind of uncommon legal acumen, to discover the repugnances, detect the latent discrepancies, and unfold the legislative scroll which punishes the offender. Had I an enemy, and the power and disposition to punish him, I would compel him to read these local county road laws, and would wish for no revenge or punishment more severe. The laws for Montgomery county are drawn with more skill, a better knowledge of the subject, than those of any other county, and being confined to repairs, leave unrepealed the previous acts of a general nature. They are few in number, and in my next, will condense them for reading and imitation.

James Boyle, *Annapolis.*

To a Correspondent—Our friend Dr. Magoffin, of Alabama, has favored us with a very interesting communication, which shall appear next week, having been received too late for this week's paper.

Communicated for the American Farmer.

Page's Sawing Mill.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, held at the residence of Gov. Samuel Stevens, on Thursday, the 27th of April, 1843, Mr. Tilghman Goldsborough presented and read the following paper descriptive of the Steam Saw Mill, lately erected on Tilghman's island, by Gen. T. Tilghman and Mr. George Page.

On motion, the said paper was ordered to be published.

(Signed) Samuel Hambleton, Chairman.

In the latter part of February last, I visited Tilghman's island, and observed for several days the operation of the lumber sawing establishment lately erected there by Gen. T. Tilghman and Mr. Geo. Page, and as this establishment may be classed among the mechanical wonders of the present age, and is likely to become interesting and important to agriculturists, I deem it an appropriate subject of consideration for our Board, and therefore beg leave to submit the following:

It is known to the Board and to the country generally, that about two years ago, Mr. George Page, of Baltimore, invented and patented a mode of sawing logs into lumber of all dimensions, by means of a circular saw—and I will here remark, that I was among the many who doubted the success of Mr. Page's project—knowing that the most ingenious efforts of skilful mechanics, both in this country and in Europe, had for very many years, been vainly exerted in endeavoring to remedy the heating of circular saws when cutting long and deep lines, and that the difficulty of avoiding this had appeared to the mechanical world, to be insurmountable. But Mr. Page has overcome this difficulty by a very simple, and hence the more admirable, contrivance; and a visit to any of the mills he has constructed will convince the most skeptical, that his circular saw may be driven through a log at any attainable velocity, without becoming in the least hot, provided the saw is in decent order and adjustment. The chief object of this communication is, however, to give a general idea of the particular establishment mentioned above.

Some time in December last, Mr. Page landed with his machinery on Tilghman's island, and temporarily fixed up in the woods, his patent portable Steam Engine of ten horse power, and the Saw Mill, and proceeded to saw the lumber for the houses requisite to cover himself, the hands and the mill, and he had erected when I was there, a building forty-three by sixty-five feet, to cover the mill, and five small buildings used as shantees, kitchen, stable, &c. &c.; and having constructed a pile-driver, which had, as a "make shift," a large hickory log as a hammer, he had built a wharf about 200 feet out, into Black Walnut cove. Measuring from the extremity of the wharf through and beyond the mill, there was an extent of flooring of about 500 feet, on which they moved, and piled their lumber as it was cut. The amount of work which had been done by a dozen hands, to fix up and equip such an establishment in so short a space of time, and at such an inclement season, appeared wonderful; and could only have been effected by a master mechanical mind, directing the labor of men and of labor-saving machines and implements.

In the north-west corner of the mill house stands the portable ten horse engine, which drives all the machinery. In the roof is a line of iron shaft 40 feet in length, which is put in motion by the engine, and from the pulleys on this shaft, belts are led to drive the mills and other machines. The saw mills are placed about the middle of the house, and the log carriages travel north and south in the direction of the wharf. The rail-ways on which the log carriages travel, extend out about 100 feet from the house towards the woods, and where the teams deposit

the logs along the sides of those rail-ways, so that two men can push the carriage out and roll the log on, (which they do with facility, as the carriage is upon a level with the long poles, or skids, on which the logs are deposited by the teams) and then push the carriage with the log upon it, back to the mill. As each piece of lumber is cut from a log, it is laid upon a small two-wheeled car, having eight cast iron wheels and an iron axle, and two men will draw to the wharf, or river bank, (the way being floored and on a gradual descent) all the lumber cut from a large log.

It will thus be seen with what facility and consequent cheapness lumber can be sawed and handled at these mills.

At the south end of the building is placed a mill with a cross cut circular saw four feet in diameter, for cutting cord wood, or for cutting off scantling in lengths suitable for garden pales, laths, &c. &c. The log carriage of this mill is placed parallel with those of the other mill, but its saw being a cross cut, or cut off saw, is of course placed differently from the other saws, and cuts transversely of the carriage. This saw is placed in a frame, which is suspended from an axis fixed over-head, and the saw with its frame swings to and fro, transversely of the stuff to be cut. The saw being driven by a belt from a pulley on the said axis, the tightness of the belt is not affected by the different positions of the saw. The bed of the carriage, on which is placed the stuff to be cut, is concave, and is the arc of a circle whose centre is the aforesaid axis. The carriage being filled with slabs, or logs, to a depth of 22 inches or less, is moved forward until the ends of the stuff to be cut have passed the saw any desired distance, (four feet if for cord wood,) when the saw is pressed in geer and speedily cuts through the pile; the saw is then pulled back by a weight attached to it by a cord, which passes over a pulley—the carriage is moved forward as before, a similar distance—the saw is pressed in geer again, and cuts off another length, and so on until the whole of the stuff in the carriage is cut up. As the slabs are cut from the logs by the other mills, they are laid upon the carriage of the cross cut mill, which, if not occupied in cutting logs into cord wood, remains at rest until it is filled with slabs as above described, when they are speedily converted into cord wood; and thus it will be seen, the proprietors of this establishment turn to profitable account even the slabs, which at other mills accumulate in huge unsightly piles, for which there is no market, and the labor and cost of their removal is therefore dead loss. I would here remark that as the cord wood cut at this mill is precisely of the intended length, and the ends of the sticks are square, the consumer will get full measure.

They also propose to offer to the city markets, wood cut into lengths for ordinary fire-places and for locomotive engines, which would save the trouble and cost commonly incurred in chopping or sawing cord wood.

In the north end of the house is situated the machine for morticing fence posts. They furnish white oak posts morticed for five plank, and yellow pine plank six inches wide and an inch and a quarter thick, all ready to be put up without the aid of a carpenter, at fifty cents per pannel, five planks high and nine feet long.

They furnish garden pales at seven dollars per thousand. The garden pale and lath mill is placed in the roof of the building.

All these different mills are placed on the same north and south line through the house, and the saw dust falls into a trough which is placed just under ground, and extends from one end of the house to the other. In this trough is placed a large wooden screw, which being kept in constant motion by the engine, draws the saw dust into a pit at the north end of the house, from which it is dipped up by sheet iron buckets fastened to a belt, and is carried upwards and tumbled into a car, which will hold about 35 or 40 bushels. When the car is filled with saw dust, a lad draws it away on two parallel lines of plank (answering as a rail-way) and tilts it into the river.—Beautiful are the contrivances by which labor is saved in all the operations at this establishment—those contrivances struck me as being more admirable and wonderful than the operation of sawing.

Of the regular speed of the mills in cutting lumber, I had no full and fair opportunity to judge; for whilst I was there, the hands were partly withdrawn and engaged in the construction of the bridge to connect the island with the main, and which was soon after completed. But for the prevalence of low tides and high winds, this bridge, 300 feet in length, would have been completed in about two days. I saw, however, one of the mills cutting plank 12 feet long and 14 inches wide, at the rate of one such plank in three-fourths of a minute; at which rate, both mills would cut 8 such plank in 3 minutes. I saw also 5 pales cut per minute, 20 laths cut per minute, and 1 post morticed per minute. But this, I presume, was faster than the ordinary work of the mill. I saw enough to be satisfied that the mills would perform all Mr. Page claimed for them in his advertisements—and having been for three years, somewhat familiar with, perhaps, the finest steam saw mills in this country, those at Wilmington, North Carolina, I am now convinced that lumber of all sorts can be manufactured cheaper at Filghman's island than at any other place in the country. They have great advantage from the mills being located in the heart of a forest, situated on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake, and hence a large portion of the costs ordinarily incurred in bringing logs to the mill and in the shipment and transportation of the lumber, is saved.

They also furnish, all complete and ready to be put up, small houses built upon a plan which was invented and patented some years ago, and designed for the use of emigrants to the West. Nothing like scantling or timber is used in the construction of these houses. They are built entirely of plank, and the floor, sides, ends and roof composed of two thickness of 5-8 inch thick plank, nailed to battens, somewhat as a batten door—observing to keep the joints or seams in the outer course, midway between those of the inner course. The above named component parts of the house are made at the mills, placed on board vessels and sent wherever desired. In raising or erecting the house, the floor is placed upon blocks of any durable wood, planted on end, and similarly arranged to those ordinarily supporting corn houses. The sides and ends are then set up, the corners are nailed together, and the roof is laid on and fastened, which completes in a few hours work, the erection of one of those novel buildings. They are neat looking houses, and are suited for dwellings for laborers on a farm, for geer and tool houses, poultry, &c., and are as dry and warm as any wooden houses I have ever seen, appropriated to such purposes. They furnish such a house, one story high and 14 by 16 feet, for $45.

There is upon the island a large body of white oak and yellow pine timber, interspersed with hickory—and since we can now obtain lumber for our farm and other buildings and for fencing purposes, and houses, (of the above description) cheaper than heretofore, I have therefore considered these mills interesting and important to agriculturists, and this is my apology for laying before you this long communication.

From the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.

PRIZE ESSAY.

On the Preparation and use of Manures.

By Willis Gaylord, of Otisco, N. Y.

Of all the pursuits to which mankind, from necessity or inclination, have devoted themselves, there is none more honorable,—certainly none more useful,—than that of agriculture. To pursue this business successfully, knowledge, extensive and varied, is required; for, although a man may succeed by following the beaten paths of his predecessors, occasions will frequently arise, when the end desired may be attained by methods much shorter than those usually adopted, if the farmer is able to form and apply them. It is here science has, within a few years, rendered the most essential aid to agriculture. Sometimes, reasoning from well known effects to their causes, the agricultural chemist has placed in the hands of the farmer the means of producing results, always desirable, but which, under the older systems of farming, with his utmost care, he frequently failed of obtaining. Again, taking well established facts in animal or vegetable physiology as his starting point, he has arrived at results of the highest practical importance, and is enabled to render more certain and effective the more tardy operations of nature. In no department of agricultural industry, it is believed, have labors of science been more beneficial or more apparent than in that of the preparation and use of manures; certain it, is there is no department more deserving attention, or where an elucidation of the principles and laws that govern the growth of plants, acts with a more direct and energetic influence.

A definition of the term manure, may be necessary, in order to treat the subject understandingly, as different individuals use the word in widely different senses, some in a wide, and some in a limited one. A few instances of the meaning put upon the term will be given from a few of the modern writers who have adverted to this topic. Thus Dr. Leiber, in his German Conversationes Lexicon, defines manure to be "vegetable, animal and mineral matters, introduced into the soil to accelerate vegetation, and increase the production of crops." The Encyclopedia, published by the London Society tor the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, thus defines it:—"Every substance which has been used to improve the natural soil, or to restore to it the fertility which is diminished by the crops annually carried away, has been included in the name of manure." Loudon, in his great work on Agriculture, says—"Every species of matter capable of promoting the growth of vegetables, may be considered as manure." Prof. Low, in his Elements of Agriculture, says—"All substances which, when mixed with the matter of the soil, tend to fertilize it, are in common language termed manures." Mr. Johnson, in his "Farmer's Encyclopedia," lately published, says—"A manure may be defined to be any fertilizing compound or simple ingredient added to a soil, of which it is naturally deficient." The definitions of Prof. Liebig and Dr. Dana, two of the latest writers on the subject, do not differ essentially from those already given. Of these definitions, I prefer the most simple and comprehensive, that of Loudon, and in this paper shall consider the term manure, as embracing every substance capable of promoting the growth of plants.

Manures, by some, are classed as earthy, organic and saline; others divide them into animal and vegetable, mineral and mixed manures, and some speak of them as composed only of geine or humus and salts. Others call them as organic and inorganic; but these divisions are of little consequence, as every farmer understands that manure is the result of decomposition or change; and that, whether organic, that is, derived from animal or vegetable matter; or inorganic, such as the earths, clay, lime, the alkalies, &c., it is only efficient when presented to plants in certain forms, such as decomposition, division or solution. In France, they have terms to distinguish those substances which act mechanically in improving the texture of the soil, from those which act directly in the nourishment of the plant. The former class of substances they call *amendements*, and the latter ones *engrais*. It is probable, however, that the system which considers all manures as consisting of humus or geine, and salts, comprehending, in the latter term, all the mineral substances that enter into the growth or nourishment of vegetables, will eventually be found the most simple, and at the same time the most accurate of all the proposed divisions of manures. Thus humus constitutes the source of the carbon, forming the principal part of the structure of plants, and the salts, where they do not enter into the structure of plants, are active in preparing the other inorganic elements, and exciting the vegetable organs in their reception and appropriation of nutriment.

Humus or geine is simply decomposed animal and vegetable matter, and as from it, by the action of oxygen, carbonic gas is derived, to be absorbed by water and taken up by the roots, or mixed with the atmosphere and taken up by the leaves of plants; or, as some agricultural chemists with good reason suppose, is under certain circumstances dissolved, or is soluble, and thus rendered fit for immediate nourishment to plants, it must be considered the most important item in the production of manures. The salts, which are the most efficient in aiding vegetation, or the most active manures, are those formed from the alkalies and their various combinations. Thus, from pure lime or calcium, is formed, by the union with carbonic acid, *carbonate of lime;* with phosphoric acid, *phosphate of lime*, the base of bones, one of the most efficient of fertilizers; with sulphuric acid, *sulphate of lime*, or gypsum, the value of which is well understood; and so with the other alkalies, which, in their combinations, form substances of the utmost consequence to plants. It is well known that the outer covering of some kinds of cane, contains so much flint or silex as to strike fire with steel; and some of the grasses contain this substance in such quantity that their ashes will melt into glass with potash. Now, this hardness, so necessary to their perfection, could not be attained unless this flint had been rendered soluable by union with an alkali, forming a silicate of potash, and by this solubility been rendered fit for the action and appropriation of the plant.

If we would know what kind of food is required by plants, one of the first steps necessary is to ascertain of what the plants themselves are composed. The combinations of matter may be said to be absolutely endless; but the original elements of this multitude of combinations,

are few in number. Chemistry has detected only some fifty-five substances incapable of further reduction, or what are called simple substances; and of these, strange as it may appear, only four, except in proportions merely accidental, go to the formation of plants. Of those the first is *Carbon*. This forms from 40 to 50 per cent by weight, of the plants cultivated for food; and is therefore most important to animals and to man. The second of these simple substances, is *Oxygen*. The quantities of this substance are immense; and though we are acquainted with it only in the form in which it exists in the air, nearly one-half of the solid crust of the globe, 21 per cent of the atmosphere, eight pounds in every nine of water, and more than one-half of the living bodies of all plants and animals, are oxygen. *Hydrogen* is the third substance peculiar to plants. This is the lightest of known substances, and forms a small part of the weight of all animal and vegetable bodies; constitutes one-ninth part of the weight of water, but enters into the composition of none of the masses that go to form the crust of the globe, coal excepted. The fourth simple substance, entering into the formation of plants, is *Nitrogen*. This forms 79 per cent of the bulk of the atmosphere, constitutes part of most animal and some vegetable substances; is found in coal to the amount of one or two per cent, but does not exist in any other of the mineral masses constituting the crust of the globe. Although not an abundant substance, the importance of it is not the less decided, and some of its functions are of the most indispensable kind. Plants then, are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; the first derived from carbonic acid, the second from the atmosphere, the third from the decomposition of water, and the fourth from ammonia absorbed by water, and taken up by the roots of the vegetables. Some of the earths are occasionally detected in plants, and salts of some kind are always present. In the preparation of manures, the principal object to be aimed at, it is evident, must be to supply the materials needed to furnish the carbon and the ammonia: and these are found in the greatest abundance in dead or decomposed animal and vegetable matter.

It seems to be a law of nature, that the higher the grade of the animal, or the more complicated its organization, the greater the necessity of a corresponding degree of organization in the substances used as food: indeed the manner in which the crude materials, found in the earth and atmosphere, are worked up by plants, into a state suitable for conversion into the flesh of animals or food for man, exhibits the strongest proofs of benevolent design in the formation of such grades of organized matter. Man can, indeed, live on plants, but his teeth demonstrate that flesh was to constitute no inconsiderable portion of his food. As all animals receive their food, either directly or indirectly, form the vegetable kingdom, it is evident their excrements, or their decomposed bodies, must form manures of the most valuable kind; and it is to this source, the excrements of animals, that the farmer must look for his supply of manures to restore the fertility of the soil. In treating further of manures, we will be begin with this, as the most important class.

A late British writer on agriculture, says:—"The chief use of cattle on an arable farm, besides those necessary for the operations of husbandry, is to produce manure for the land. If the cattle repay their food, and the expense and risk attending their keep, the manure is sufficient profit. Even with moderate loss, they must be kept, when manure cannot be purchased. The loss, if any, on the cattle, must be repaid by the increase of the crops. Manure is to a farm, what daily food is to an animal; it must be procured at any sacrifice." Common barn-yard or stable manure is the kind to which most framers must look for the fertility of their farms. This consists of the droppings of the cattle, mixed with the straw used for littering in stables or thrown into the yards for the animal to feed or lie upon, the coarser hay and weeds refused by the stock, and the urine of the animals kept in the stables or yards. This constantly trampled, is usually kept moist if not wet, and is finally decomposed, or converted into manure fit for the production of crops. This is the most usual course, but it is evident that there must, in this method, be a serious loss to the farmer, of the more valuable properties of the manure. In this way, the decomposition is unequal; a part will be converted into mould while the other will be scarcely acted upon; the salts and the more soluble parts of the excrements, which are the most efficient ones, are dissolved by the rains, and carried off by the drains, or lost in the earth; and where any considerable degree of heat is evolved, as there will be when the decomposition is rapid, or is going on in large massess, the escape of ammonia, so easily detected by the smell shows that the nitrogen, so essential to the growth and perfection of a grain crop, is rapidly wanting.

To prevent these results, and secure the whole benefit of the manure, two methods have been adopted. The first consists in applying the manure fresh, or in a long state, to the fields it is wished to manure, without waiting for it to decompose. In this way the manure collected in the yards during the winter, is removed in the spring, and applied to such crops as require it the most; and as no fermentation ensues in ordinary cases, until the commencement of hot weather, two sources of loss at least are avoided, those of the washing away of soluble parts, or their being carried off in the shape of gas. Where there exists no necessity for retaining manures for other than spring crops, and where the crops cultivated are such that long manures are suitable for their growth and tillage, this mode of disposing of manures must be considered one of the best that can be adopted. But in many cases the formation of manures in the yards and stables of the farmer is going on the whole year; and preservation in masses, or by being scattered in yards during the hot months, would be to greatly lessen, if not mostly destroy its value. Besides, there are some crops, such as some of the root crops, in the cultivation of which experience has proved fully that rotted or decomposed manure is far preferable to long manure, as much of it is already in a soluable state, and is available to the plants at the time they need hastening the most, which is the period immediately after germination. Where the waste of manure is to be prevented during the summer months, or it is desirable to provide a quantity of fully rotted manure, then the second method should be used; and this indeed, by many excellent farmers, is considered the best in all cases.

In this method, the practice is to remove the dung from the stables and yards at short intervals, and place it in large piles or masses, that the proper fermentation may take place previous to its use. When a pile of manure is made in this way, the fermentation takes place in the quantities applied, as they are successively deposited, and therefore does not reach usually that point in which material loss is sustained. If it be found that the heat is becoming too great, or the fermentation injuriously rapid, so as to cause the escape of ammonia, a layer of earth or sods placed over the pile, will retain, by combination, the escaping gases, and thus prevent the loss. It has been found a most excellent plan, one which not only greatly increases the quantity of manures made in this way, but adds to its quality, to mingle with or cover the successive deposits of manure with earth from ditches or ponds, peat or muck from swamps, or turf from bogs or plowed lands, as such layers, consisting mostly of vegetable or animal matters, will, by absorbing the drainings of the manure, or the absorption of the escaping gases, be converted into one of the most efficient of fertilizers. The more solid such deposits of manure are made, the more slow will the fermentation be, and hence in unloading, the carts or wagons may be driven over them if necessary to expedite the work, where the immediate use of the manure is not an object. Should the dung placed in these heaps be too slow fermenting, it may be hastened by opening the piles, or still better by making holes in the top, into which the wash of the yards and the urine of the stables may be poured. This method has another advantage. The manure from the yards, if not wanted as long manure, may be removed to the fields where it is to be used, at times when the men of the farm cannot be otherwise profitably employed, and will be at hand, ready fermented in these piles, when a further transportation might be difficult if not impractible.

(*To be Continued.*)

Sea Manure.

By many of our farmers along the sea board large quantities of marine dressing are annually made use of. It is, we believe, applied with highly beneficial results to almost every variety of soil, from the loose, porous, and unproductive sand fields, to the coldest and most stubborn clays. There are some, however, who pertinaciously reject this means of enrichment from a belief that, although the application of it may prove beneficial for a short duration, its legitimate tendency is to deteriorate and impoverish the soil to which it is applied. This, however, is nothing but prejudice. Sea mud is not merely a stimulant; it is in itself, the food of plants, containing in its mixture a large proportion of decayed animal and vegetable matter, in a state readily soluble, and therefore easily appropriable as a food by almost every species of vegetable known to the husbandman of the present day. Any one who has traversed the *flats* at the ebbing of the tide, must have become aware of the presence of vast quantities of living bodies in the soft and viscid substance beneath his feet; also of shells, sea-weed, and various other substances in a state of more or less perfect decomposition, all strongly impregnated with saline properties imbibed from the riches of the sea and the presence of which cannot fail to render them highly valuable in the nourishment and pasturage of plants. In many sections, as we have already remarked, almost any quantity of this substance may be obtained at comparatively trifling expense. It may be carted out during seasons of leisure and spread broadcast, or it may be piled and made into compost, and applied to crops as required in the spring. We have known large quantities applied on farms twelve or fourteen miles in the interior, the means of access being by the way of the C. & O. Canal. At this distance from the sea-board, marine manure, conveyed in this way, costs usually from three dollars seventy five cents, to four dollars per cord. Yet even at this price it is deemed cheap! Its effects, are powerful and permanent, and where the farms are near the Canal, so as to render the cost of transporting it from the place of landing to the fields where it is to be applied, an objection of small importance, it is deemed the most profitable method of enriching barren soils, that a farmer can adopt. On grass lands, spread in the autumn or winter, it ensures a bountiful crop. There can be no question, however, that marine manure of all kinds, is much more efficient in its operations when applied to soils in the interior, than when applied to those on the seaboard. The frequent occurrence of dense fogs in the vicinity of salt water, and which often extend to a distance of many miles inland, is powerfully efficient in promoting the vegetation of the territory over which they prevail; but as they seldom extend to any considerable distance, the land beyond their range is deprived of their beneficial influences. The saline particles therefore, contained in marine mud, flats, &c. are of great utility. We have often known fogs so strongly impregnated with these particles, as to render their presence, in the vapor, easily cognizable by the senses, at the distance of ten or twelve miles from the sea! This circumstance is probably the principal cause why many kinds of fruit, in this vicinity of salt water, are not infected with certain diseases which so frequently destroy, prematurely, the same kinds when attempted to be cultivated in the interior. Salt is a powerful manure, and should be liberally applied whenever it can be obtained without too much expense.—*Maine Cul.*

Trial of Ploughs.

Winchester, *April* 27, 1843.—The undersigned, who were present at a trial of the effective value of the ploughs mentioned below, have been requested to report the result of the trial, which is as follows.

The ground was a stiff clay, hard baked in sod.—The ploughs that were in competition were the McCormick, Woodcock, Barnaby & Moore's double mould board. The latter named plough drew 150 lbs. lighter than the Woodcock, and 300 lbs. less than the McCormick; each plough running the same depth and turning the same furrow slice.

The work of the ploughs ran in this ratio—the Woodcock performed its work greatly superior to the McCormick, and the double mould board plough performed much better than either.

Hector Bell,
Isaac Paul,
Amos Lupton.

We were present at the trial above mentioned, and feel satisfied that the farmer's interest is much promoted in the use of the double mould board plough.—*Ed. Win. Rep.*

Corn Stalk Syrup.—We have before us an article of *Corn Stalk Syrup*, which is equal, in every respect, to the best molasses. It was left at our office by Col. John S. Thomas, of this county. The process of manufacturing, we learn, was of the simplest character. The corn stalks were cut up, beaten in a trough, and then thrown into a common cider press—the juices of the stalk, then underwent boiling, &c., and the syrup is thus made. Our planters without exception, should prepare to make this syrup—if not for a market, at least for their own home consumption. The sample before us was made in South Carolina. The stalks from an acre of land, it is said, will produce about 90 gallons.—*Geo. Journal.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Public Roads.—Our readers in Maryland will be pleased to find that Col. Boyle has resumed his able essays on the laws and regulations in this state upon this subject. From the multiplicity of statutory provisions, and the bearing of other perplexing collateral matter, it is unfortunately the case that but very few understand what is the law upon the subject, though a knowledge of it is of the first importance to all. The labor and research which Col. Boyle has given to the exposition of this knotty question, entitle him to the thanks of the agricultural community, and we are gratified to learn that his services have been duly appreciated.

N. York State Agricultural Society's Transactions.—We commence to-day from this able work, the "*Prize Essay on the preparation and use of manures, by Willis Gaylord, Esq. of Otisco, New-York.*" In submitting this paper to the judgment of our readers, we should do injustice to the ability with which Mr. Gaylord has treated every head of the various subjects he discusses, were we to refrain from the expression of our admiration of the profound research, astute judgment, critical acumen, scientific attainment, and practical knowledge he has displayed. The essay was most truly worthy of the *prize* it won for its erudite author; nor will that prize be the less appreciated by him, coming as it did from an association of gentlemen so distinguished for the possession of high attainments as are the members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Bone Manure—Baltimore County Agricultural Clubs.—As we are anxious to see the virtue and efficacy of bones, as a manure, fairly and fully tested, and we can see no better medium of having our wishes accomplished, than through the *Clubs of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society*, we respectfully submit to the enlightened and public spirited gentlemen composing those associations, whether they would not be doing the state good service, by entering at once into the necessary experiments, to test the relative value of bone manure with cow manure, horse manure, ashes, &c. The Potato and turnip crops, would afford favorable opportunities for carrying our object into effect, and relying on the patriotism of those to whom we appeal, we shall leave the subject in their keeping, and conclude, by requesting that should they undertake and carry through the series of experiments we advise, that we may be furnished with communications from the clubs detailing the results of their several experiments.

THE CROPS—*Pennsylvania*—From the papers of the respective places named, we learn that the *grain crops* of Northumberland, Chester, Lancaster, Berks, Lycoming, Cumberland, and Franklin counties look well, and bid fair to realize good yields: prospect for *fruit* good.

Maryland—In Montgomery county the wheat crop, owing to the cold weather, does not look well, and very few of the farmers have finished getting in their corn. In Queen Anne's county, E Shore, the farmers had not finished planting corn—several fields intended for oats remained unseeded—and from accounts to be relied upon, the Hessian fly had made its appearance among the *wheat* fields, and was threatening the most frightful ravages—for the particulars, we refer to the private letter of our friend, Mr. Spencer, who, as will be seen, sent us two parcels of wheat, which, on examination, we found to be fairly alive with that insidious foe to the husbandman. In Kent county the same enemy had commenced its work of destruction, and was doing great injury—Wheat, generally, not promising; a considerable quantity having been winter killed, and much owing to the drought of last fall having failed to vegetate. In the Corn crop the wire worm was at its work of evil. In Carroll county, the Wheat and Rye crops are indifferent—and there too, the Hessian fly was ravaging the wheat fields.

In *New York*, the prospect is, that there will be a good yield of wheat.

In *Virginia*, the Rockingham and Winchester journals both concur as to good wheat prospects.

South Carolina—Corn in the Fairfield district is not healthy and vigorous. Cotton very little up, where it was, the stand was good. Green crops pretty well, tho' the blight had made its appearance in the wheat fields.

Louisiana—On Lake St. Joseph, the worm had injured the cotton so seriously, that much of it had to be replanted—the weather cool and unfavorable.

Crops in Queen Anne's County, Md.—The subjoined letter from our esteemed friend, Mr. J. B. Spencer, of Centreville, conveys gloomy intelligence of the prospects of the wheat growers in that part of the Eastern Shore of our State. We examined the specimens of wheat sent, and from the height of the stalks and present state of the Hessian fly, we think the wheat may be yet saved, by passing the roller over the fields.

Centreville, E. S., Md., May 24, 1843.

Dear Sir.—Accompanying this note, Capt. Streets will deliver to you several stalks of wheat, containing the inveterate enemy of the farmer, the *Hessian fly*. It is filled to overflowing, as you will observe, and the incredulous can "see with their own eyes," the wondrous operandi of this insidious enemy of the agriculturist; would that we could find some remedy for the attacks of the rascally thing—but so far as I know, the fly bids defiance to the wits of man.

It is almost useless to say, that we have a plenty of the Hessians. I have been farming 14 years, and have never known the fly so abundant.

The wheat I send is the Mediterranean, and the wheat called here the Russian, or fly-proof wheat; probably better known as the New York white flint wheat, and so favorably regarded in St. Michael's, Talbot county, where I believe it to be generally raised.

Highly improved lands have, to some extent, escaped the attacks of the Hessians; but ten fields out of twelve have suffered most severely. Sincerely do I pity the Eastern Shore farmer. The failure in wheat, last year, from *rust*, was universal; and now, I fear, they will fail from the attacks of the fly.

You will see, by stripping the blades carefullly down to the root, how the fly operates; you will find 8 or 9 in a stalk—you will observe also, that all the main stalks of wheat have perished from having the sap cut off from the upper part, by the fly; and that in the effort to exist, the wheat has put out, in some cases, new shoots, but as it is late, they can hardly be expected to produce much grain. Yours, &c. J. B. Spencer.

Cellars, Outhouses, &c.—Clean out your cellars and white-wash the walls, and be sure, if you have not done so already, to white-wash your out houses, garden fences, &c. Such things add to the neatness and beauty of the Homestead, as well as to the health of those inhabiting it. If farmers could hear the commendations bestowed by travellers upon the proprietors of farms, where these matters are attended to, but few would neglect them. No better sign need be required to prove that a good housewife adorns a home where the white-wash brush is freely used.

Tanners' Bark.

Mr. Editor:—Sir,—I wish to inquire whether tanner's bark can be used as a manure? By favoring me with a speedy answer you will oblige

Your's sincerely, Cortex.

W———, March 10, 1843.

Reply: Bark fresh from the tan pit will destroy vegetation, as readily as salt. If hauled into the cow yards, however, and suffered to remain a year or so, it will become valuable manure, and may be applied advantageously to soils of almost every kind. It operates mechanically, and is beneficial on lands naturally wet and viscid, and in which there is a superabundance or excess of clay.—*Ed. Maine Cultivator.*

Tan may be used fresh from the pit, if used sparingly, without doing any injury; if used in *excess*, it will, like salt, destroy vegetation. In moderation both are excellent manures. As an amender of a stiff clay soil, we know of nothing better than tanner's bark: when spread over cow yards or pig pens it is invaluable as an absorbent, and when, after a single season, it becomes mixed with the other substances it forms an excellent manure: when mixed in the following proportions, 200 bushels tanner's bark, 20 of lime and 50 of ashes, and suffered to remain a month or so in the heap, the mixture, after being turned over and thoroughly incorporated forms as good a manuring as any farmer need desire to put on an acre of ground.

Editor American Farmer.

Agriculture of Denmark.

In looking through the Farmer's Enclyclopædia, the article on the Agriculture of Denmark struck us very forcibly as affording some facts which would be of interest to our readers, and under that belief we make the following abstract.

A large portion of the duchies of *Sleswick*, *Holstein* and *Lunenberg* is composed of alluvial soil, of the most fertile description. The size of the farms vary from 50 to 200 acres, a portion of which is commonly left for 8 or 10 years in pasture. The *meadows* in the marshes are not uncommonly let for 2 guineas an acre. The rotation of crops after grass, is, oats, fallow, winter barley, rape for seed, wheat, oats, beans, oats. The Danes plough *deep*, with 4 horses. The crops usually heavy, returning as much per English acre, according to Carr, as—

Rape seed : : : :	20 sacks of	200 lbs.	each	
Wheat : : :	12 to 14	do	220	"
Winter barley :	25 to 30	do	200	"
Oats : : : :	30 to 36	do	160	"

Their horses, sheep, and cattle are large, but coarse. *Jutland* is the greatest breeding district, the cows of which yield from 30 to 40 quarts of milk, per diem. The rotation on arable lands, is fallow dunged, rape seed, wheat or rye, barley, oats. The Danes sow of grass seeds, 8 lbs. of red clover and 6 lbs. of timothy or rye grass per acre. After ceasing to cut grass off of their meadows for hay, they pasture them for four years.

In the duchies of *Sleswick*, *Holstein* and *Lunenberg*, there are three distinct breeds of cattle. In the *first*, the native cow, which is of middle size, with not very long legs, fine head and horns, moderately thick neck, colour usually red or brown, these give most milk in proportion to their food.

In the *second*, there is what is termed, *marsh cows*, of a larger size, larger bones, colour red, requiring luxuriant pasturage, giving when in full milk, from 24 to 32 quarts of milk per day; but their butter is smaller in quantity and of inferior quality to the others.

The *third* breed of cows is of fine bone, rather long body, color gray or dun, and more valued for its fattening than its milking qualities.

It will be seen, that the yield of wheat when reduced to our standard of 60 lbs. to the bushel, is from 44 to 51⅓ bushels to the acre, a product that will make those stare who, in our country, are in the habit of getting from 7 to 15 bushels, and who when their own or their neighbor's fields reach 20 bushels to the acre, look upon it as an extraordinary yield. And still more will they stare, when we annex the analysis of the soil which produces such prolific crops. Here it is.

	Parts.
Silicious earth - - - - -	0860
Clay - - - - - -	0040
Oxide of iron - - - - -	0030
Chalk - - - - - -	0002
Gypsum - - - - - -	0009
Organic matters - - - -	0014
Loss - - - - - - -	0045
	1000

With us, silicious, or sandy soils, are utterly rejected as wheat lands, and yet we find by the above analysis, that the soil thus prolific, contains 86 per cent. of sand, and but 4 per cent. of clay. These facts are singular, and should awaken inquiry.

WORK FOR JUNE.

It was long since said by a wise one of old, that "*sufficient for the day is the evil thereof*," and surely, a sentiment more replete with the spirit of true religion, of enlightened philosophy, was never spoken or written. Whilst it teaches us to repress repinings at the past, it inspires us with hope to look forward to the future, under the confiding assurance that, let its developments be what they may, they are prepared for us by *One*, to whose mercy man owes all his temporal enjoyments, and whatever of spiritual bliss may await his exit hence. If there be a class of society more than any other that should be content with their allotment, it is those, who, following the injunction of their Creator, obtain their living out of the earth, and in the sweat of their brows; for the same All-wise being, who commanded industry as a pursuit of cherished value, provides also the seasons for the exertion of physical and mental powers; so that, should those seasons be such as we, in our short-sighted judgment, may think ill suited to the execution of our labors, the reflection that they are the work of Providence, whose all-seeing wisdom enables him to comprehend our wants, and whose paternal care is ever solicitous for our welfare, should silence even the whisper of discontent, reconcile us to the circumstances which surround us, and impress us with emotions of gratitude, that while our deservings were so little calculated to win it, that the measure of favors conferred, have been supplied with a hand as beneficent as bountiful.

These remarks appear to us as being opportune to the occasion, as *we have heard many complaining of the backwardness of the season*, as if the murmurs of dissatisfaction could arrest the hand which, out of its abundance, showers its blessings upon those who are insensible to the richness of the gifts bestowed, and whose indifference serves but to prove that, though gratitude is a duty enjoined upon all, yet it is an attribute but seldom possessed by any. Ere we give ear to the whisperings of discontent, we should inquire, *first*, whether our merits have not been more than recompensed; and *secondly*, whether there are not thousands possessing equal, if not superior claims to ourselves, who are infinitely less favored of fortune. But there is another reason—one not devoid of potency—why we should not object to the uncongeniality of the seasons; and though it be sinister in its nature, and appeals to the selfish feelings of the heart, it may still point a moral, if it should not challenge the acquiescence of the mind. It is this: It often occurs that a moderate crop will realize to its owner more than one of much greater luxuriance; for price being governed by the laws of trade, the intrinsic value of a commodity in the market, is regulated by the demand and supply; so that it may happen, that the scarcity of one staple may impart enhanced appreciation to others, and that that, which, upon a superficial consideration, might be viewed in the light of a misfortune, may in the end turn out a blessing.

If we be correct in our reasoning, neither the backwardness of seasons, nor the apparent gloom which may overcloud human prospects, should fill the mind with despondency or plant a thorn in the bosom, as the same hand that wrests from us the reward of our toils, can cause the fields which he has laid desolate, to groan beneath the burthens of their fruitfulness, and again visit us with the sources of wealth and prosperity. So let us, then, change the theme, and bespeak your attention for such labors as are required to be speedily performed

ON THE FARM.

Corn—From all we can learn, we are inclined to think that there are many farmers who have not been able to get in as large crop of corns as usual. If we are correct in this belief, that circumstance renders it imperative upon those who may be thus situated, to exert additional energies to make up by their superior attention to the culture of what they may have got in, for any deficiency on the score of quantity of ground in cultivation. There is still time to apply manure to the hill, and there is no making a definite calculation, as to the increase of yield which may be promoted by only applying a handful of ashes and plaster, or of ashes, plaster and mould, to each hill. Our firm belief is, that if such means be used even now, that the product may be augmented from 25 to 30 per ct. And while we advise this attention to the application of more manure, we will also urge, with all our zeal, that the corn field be kept clean and the soil open, and that, in working, the cultivator be substituted as much as possible for the plough.

Buckwheat—As much less than the usual quantity of oats has doubtless been seeded, let us advise you, in the spirit of genuine friendship, to supply that deficiency, in part, by sowing an extra quantity of buckwheat. It makes a most excellent chop for all kinds of stock; is, pound for pound, equally nutritious as oats or rye; will yield more than the latter under any circumstances, and more than the former under its usual mode of cultivation: while buckwheat is good for all kinds of stock, whether horses, hogs or neat cattle, and especially adapted to milch cows. being a great inducer to the secretion of milk, no one will dispute us when we tell them, that when its flour is made into warm cakes for breakfast, there is nothing more grateful to the human palate, and especially is it so when swimming in such fresh butter, as our housewives make. By mixing its flour too, with an equal quantity of corn meal, and leavening it as is other bread, it makes a loaf bread rivalled only in sweetness by its nutritive properties.

If you sow buckwheat, don't forget to *cure and take care of the hay*, as it is as good provender as you can give your cows, especially those giving milk.

After ploughing the ground you may allot for buckwheat, give it a good harrowing, sow half a bushel seed per acre, harrow them in, then sow on the field a bushel of plaster per acre, and roll the ground.

Time of sowing, from the 10th to the last of the month.

Millet—Should you apprehend a scarcity of provender, prepare a good rich loamy or sandy lot of ground, by manuring it liberally; and ploughing it well; then harrow it until its tilth is *fine*. Then sow half a bushel of seed per acre, harrow them in *lightly*, and finish your work by rolling.

If you desire hay and seed, delay cutting until half the grain on the head turn yellow. If you desire hay only, cut as soon as the seed begins to change color at the top of the head, and cure it in cocks after letting it lie half a day in swathes. If your ground is good, manured liberally, ploughed and harrowed well, and the seed good, we can promise you 3 tons of good hay per acre. Sow between the 10th and 20th of the month, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre.

Clover—As soon as your clover gets into *blossom*, cut it, and after letting it remain half a day in swathe, set it up into cocks, and complete its curing in that form. As soon as dry, remove it from the field, and in stacking or stowing it away, sprinkle layer and layer about a peck of salt to each ton of it.

Potatoes—Dash ahead and get your fall potatoes in without the least delay. Plough and harrow the ground well, and be sure to manure with a hand that listens not to the whisperings of a niggard spirit. Potatoes are of gluttonous appetite, and will not thrive, unless they be fed well. Nor will they yield even with the best and most plentiful fare, unless they be kept clean.

Hay Harvesting—Look up all your tools; have them repaired, if they need it, and see that they are well sharpened. These all ready, as soon as your timothy and other grasses are in *bloom*, set your hands to work, have your grass cut, and in making it into hay, expose it as little as possible to sun and rain. Recollect in putting it away, that a peck of salt to the ton, will make it keep better, and be more acceptable to every kind of stock.

Pumpkins may still be put in up to the 10th of June.

Ruta Baga Turnips—If you have the ambition to supply your sheep and neat cattle with a good supply of succulent food for the long dreary days of winter, just go to work at once, and haul out as much manure as will enable you to put 60 double horse loads on 3 acres—cow manure is best—spread it evenly, plough it in as spread; that done, harrow the ground lengthwise first, and then crosswise. This done, roll it, and drill in your seed at the rate of 1 lb. per acre, in rows two feet apart. When the plants first begin to come up, mix 5 bushels of lime, 10 of ashes and 3 of plaster together, and have this sown over the young plants, early of a morning, while the dew is on them. As soon as the leaves of the plants get as big as a dollar, have them thinned out, so as to stand 8 inches apart in the rows, and have all the weeds carefully cleaned out by hand and hoe. This done, run the cultivator between the rows, letting hoemen follow to stir the ground between the plants—*don't hill up*,—but move the ground, so as to let in air and moisture. Repeat this operation twice afterwards, and your crop will have received all the culture it will require.

As all other varieties of the turnip family do, so do the Ruta Baga, delight most in a good rich loam, or rich sand. *Time of planting*, between the 10th and 20th of June. *Quantity of seed per acre*, 1 lb. *Preparation of seed*: soak them for 24 hours in fish oil, then drain, and roll them in plaster.

Beets—The sugar beets may still be planted, provided you plant them in good rich soil, well manured with rotted dung, and prepared so as to be in fine tilth. But unless you also determine to cultivate them well, you had better not put them in; for a slovenly culture would only prove an abomination to others' eyes, and end in disappointment to yourself. The half doing of any thing, is alike disgraceful and unprofitable.

Turnips—If you wish to succeed with a crop of turnips, just follow our advice. Say that you intend to put in an acre. Send your cart into your woods, and haul into your barn yard, or cow yard, 15 double horse loads of mould and leaves. As you bring in each load, spread it out, and put on the top of it an equal quantity of cow manure. This will make you a heap of 30 loads. At the expiration of two weeks, turn this over, taking care to mix the cow manure and leaves together, and to repeat this turning and mixing, every two weeks until you desire to use it.

As soon as your heap is prepared, go to the ground you allot to turnips, and give it as *deep* a ploughing as your team will enable you to do; harrow it, and let it remain to mellow until time to get in your turnips; then spread on your manure, and as you spread it, sow plaster thereon, at the rate of a bushel to the acre; then plough the manure in 3 inches deep, harrow until you get the ground in fine tilth; then sow your seed, 1 lb. to the acre; harrow it in lightly; then sow on 5 bushels ashes or lime, and finish by rolling.

As soon as the turnips *begin* to come up, sow a bushel of fresh slaked lime over them, while the dew is on their leaves, and continue this each morning until the plants get into the rough leaf, and the danger of the *fly* will have been passed.

When the plants attain the size of a dollar in leaf, *run*

the harrow through them, and when they begin to bottle, thin them out with the hoe, so as to stand 6 or 8 inches apart; taking care to cut up every weed or grass in the process. Repeat the hoeing in a fortnight, and you may leave the rest to nature. *Preparation of the seed*—Soak them 24 hours in fish oil, then drain the oil off, and mix plaster with them, when they will be ready to sow. *Sowing:* sow them evenly, and harrow them in *very lightly with a light harrow*—then sow over the ground a mixture of 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of lime and 5 of ashes, and finish by rolling. *Time of sowing:* from the 20th to the 25th July.

Some persons delay sowing until the 10th of August. The latter period we think too late. Every provident farmer should allow himself time to sow a *second time, should the first fail*—this object he can effect by sowing between the periods we have designated; and, at all events, as our seasons now are, it is full time to commit the seed to the earth at the period we have named.

Broadcast Corn—Prepare an acre of ground by manuring it freely, and ploughing and harrowing thoroughly, then sow thereon 4 bushels of corn, harrow it in, and finish by rolling. This will give you green provender enough, in six weeks, to feed your cows of a night in the barn yard from that time till fall, and enable you to add very much to your stock of manure. While your corn is growing, have as much loam, mould, and leaves from the woods hauled into your cow-yard as will cover it a foot deep; in spreading, do it so as to make the outer edges highest. Every load of this will be made by the cows, by fall, as good as their own droppings.

Harvest Tools of all kinds must be immediately got in readiness. ☞*See to this duty yourself.*

And with this last admonition, we will divert your attention from the farm, so that we may consult about what is to be done

In the Garden.

Cabbages.—Fall cabbage plants of all kinds must now be planted out. Therefore prepare your beds at once, and get them in. Recollect, that plentiful manuring is essential to success.

Cauliflowers.—The early planted of these must have their leaves bent over, so as to protect the flowers from the sun and rain. The late plants must now be planted out.

Melons.—Look at your melon beds, and thin out the plants, so as to let only three stand in a hill. Draw the earth up around the vines as far as the seed leaves. If infested with bugs, you may delay the thinning until these enemies are removed. Make a mixture of scotch snuff, sulphur and soot in equal quantities, and sprinkle lightly over the hills, or make a decoction of the above and water the hills with it. 1 lb. of soot, 1 lb. of sulphur and ¼ lb. of scotch snuff, to be tied up in a bag, will make 20 gallons of the decoction. In the first place, put the whole in a barrel and pore over it 5 gallons of boiling water, and when cool add 15 gallons of cold water.

Pickles, of all kinds, should be planted towards the latter part of the month.

Broccoli may now be planted out.

Celery.—Set out celery plants.

Squashes, Cimblins.—Treat these as we have directed you to manage melons.

Peas.—A bed of Peas, for late use, may now be sown.

Lettuce plants may now be set out, and seed sown.

Small Saladings of all kinds can now be sown.

Beans.—Plant beans of kinds for late use.

Radishes.—Sow a bed for summer use.

Beets.—Garden beets may be sown up to the 15th of June—but recollect they must be well supplied with good well rotted manure.

Early Turnips.—A more grateful dish of vegetables is not to be found than early turnips, so, if you want to provide your family with a treat, prepare a bed forthwith and sow it in turnips. We have found a mixture of 3 parts cow manure, and 1 part ashes, best to turn under; and we have uniformly sowed ashes on the top of the bed when we sowed the seed.

Okra, Egg Plants and Tomatoes.—Work the plants of each of these.

Red Peppers.—Transplant your plants into the beds or borders allotted for them.

Herbs of all kinds should be planted out, and kept well watered until they take root.

Fruit Trees.—Put all your soap suds around your choice fruit trees; not forgetting to bathe their bodies as you apply the suds. If the fruit on your trees be punctured by insects, shake it off the tree; be careful to pick up all the fruit that falls, and as careful to give them to your hogs.

In addition to your soap suds, occasionally throw in before you use them, say thrice in the season, a handful of salt and as much saltpetre.

Examination.—Go carefully, twice or thrice a week, through your garden, examine every thing growing therein, and see that every weed and every blade of glass is promptly removed. ☞Don't trust this to your gardener, but see it done yourself; for he that trusts to his hands, will be sure to reap a luxuriant crop of disappointment. The master's *orders, eyes* and *presence*, are as indispensable to a well cultivated garden as are a good soil, plenty of mauure and the necessary labour. Without the three first, the three latter are as likely to be lost as otherwise. Now then let us close our chat and walk together, and wishing you both a pleasant and profitable month's work, we will withdraw for the present.

☞A Wonderful Sight.—A pilot on board a flat boat in the Ohio River, lately saw a most wonderful sight or comet in the mid-heavens, the tail of which, at three different intervals, disclosed to his sight, as the report has it, words, which, when put together, read thus:

PAY THE PRINTER.

A wise Comet's tail that! and a most wholesome *moral* does it convey to many a reader, provided he practise upon it!! But morals, like faith, without works, are but of little avail, and especially so, when we come to the homely business of making the pot boil.

Sample of Wheat.—Mr. George Knight has left with us a bunch of Wheat just heading—the stalks averaging 3 feet 6 inches, and the heads about half filled. It is the Mediterranian Wheat, and was sown in August.—Mr. K. has about 40 acres of ground sown of this species—no part of which has been touched by the fly. Judging from his general success as a farmer, as well as from the specimen before us, we think Mr. K. will have an abundant yield. We shall take note of its quality when matured.—*Win. Repub.*

Economy in feeding Cattle.—Our worthy neighbor and ancient citizen Mr. James Boatwright, whose active mind scorns the repose so congenial to his advanced age, after a life of industry and usefulness, still finds pleasure in taxing his mechanical powers in order to be useful. He has recently invented, and has now in operation, one of the most complete and simple machines for grinding corn, either in the cob for feeding cattle, or for meal or grist, that we have ever witnesssed in operation. The mill is formed with two common granite stones in an upwright position on a gudgeon connected with a wheel, to which is applied the power of a four horse steam engine that was formerly provided and is still used in his cotton gin manufactory for turning, and he is enabled to grind one hundred bushels of corn per day with the labor of one man to feed it! The whole is fitted up in the cellar of his gin shop. The corn and cob are both ground up together, and makes most nutricious food for cattle. By this process a saving of at least one third is made in the feeding of cattle. It is said to be superior to peas, and can be purchased at the mill for *thirty seven and a half cents a bushel!* Attached to the machinery is also another pair of stones which turns out as beautiful meal as we desire to use. Our fellow-citizens will do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing this cheap food for horses and cows and corn meal for table use.—*Columbus, (S. C.) Chronicle.*

American Ingenuity.—We learn from the New-York Courier that important improvements have been made in the saw mill, by Col. James Hamilton, of that city, which are destined, at no distant day, to effect a great revolution in ship building. The British Government expended several thousands of pounds sterling many years since in attempts to invent effective mechanical means to convert timber into the forms required for ship building, without arriving at any successful results. "It has been reserved for a son of New England," says the Courier, "after several years severe study and experiment, to provide any tolerable workman the means of directing a powerful mill-saw in the most tortuous curves which can ever be needed, while at the same time, the mill itself, adjusted by a beautiful, because simple arrangement, *will roll the timber while the saw is cutting*, so that any given amount or angle of bevel can be cut in any length, with the same mathematical and mechanical certainty that is attendant on any other well grounded mechanical combination."

It is further stated that any well-built existing saw-mill can have all these new powers attached to it at a moderate expense, and yet be made ready to use for common straight sawing, while a log is being rolled into its place for work. In short, while the capacities of the saw mill are thus extended by a new means to an almost indefinite extent, it does not lose any previous existing facilities.

Foster Rhodes, Esq. one of the most experienced and scientific ship builders living, speaking of the saw mill with Mr H's. improvement, says, "this machine possesses that disideratum so long sought, viz: of being able to follow the natural form of the tree by which the material is not *grain cut.*"

Several other practical men concur in this opinion. The work which this machine can do has heretofore required the best of hand-labor, perfected by years of practice, and in consequence costly in wages; besides which, the wood hewed out by hand, being in chips, is comparatively valueless. But by the new process it may be taken off in a form fit to be made useful.

Charcoal as a Manure.—I have had some experience in the use of charcoal as a manure, and fully concur with Mr. Hepburn in its being a valuable and durable manure; but whether it might not require so great a quantity of coal in order to increase the productiveness of the soil as to make it expensive, I have my doubts; but I am fully of the opinion that the coal-dust left on the coal-beds (or hearths, as Hepburn calls them,) and the dust or fine coal which may be found in large quantities about iron manufacturing establishments, and all places where there is dealing in coal, may be applied to profit as a manure. The farm which I occupy was mostly cleared by coaling the timber; consequently these beds are numerous, and fourteen years, I have tilled one or more fields, where there were more or less of those beds, and such places have never failed to produce as large crop as I could wish. These beds in consequence of the large quantities of fine coal left on the ground, and the dryness of the earth, produced by the fire or some other cause unknown to me, will not produce anything for several years, unless it is carted away; therefore in order to obtain a crop on any such places, and benefit other lands by the application of the dust and fine coal, carting becomes necessary. I applied two loads this season from a bed made last fall, and I think from the large growth of wheat straw produced where it was applied, and the present appearance of the grass, it is worth two-thirds as much as good stable manure. I have never suffered by the depredations of the corn-worm, where coal dust has been applied thoroughly as a manure, and as for its durability, there is no question; for, in my corn-field, this year, there is one of those beds that was made twenty-four years ago, and it has been either in grain or grass ever since. And did the rest of the field look as promising, I should be assured it would yield ninety or a hundred bushels per acre.—I intend applying this dust thoroughly to my garden this fall, and if I thereby increase its productiveness, and destroy the habitations of worms, and other insects, that

prey upon vegetation, I think I shall be amply repaid for the outlay.

LEWIS EAMES.

Lee, August 27, 1842. [*Central N. Y. Farmer.*

REPROOF.—Reprove mildly and sweetly, in the calmest manner, in the gentlest terms: not in a haughty or imperious way, not hastily or fiercely, nor with sour looks, or in bitter language; for these ways do beget all the evil, and hinder the best effects of reproof; they do certainly inflame and disturb the person reproved; they breathe wrath, disdain and hatred against the reproved; but do not so well enlighten the man to see his error, or affect him with kindly sense of his miscarriage, or dispose him to correct his fault. Such reproofs look rather like the wounds and persecutions of enmity than as remedies ministered by a friendly hand: they harden men so much, they scorn to mend on such occasion. If reproof doth not savor of humanity, it signifies nothing: it must be like a bitter pill, wrapt in gold and tempered with sugar, otherwise it will not go down or work effectually.

Very Severe—Rivarol, speaking of Mirabeau, said: "That man would do any thing for money—even a good action."

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 29, 1843.

FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	$4.75 a		
Do. City Mills,	5.00 a		
Do. Susquehanna,	5.00		
Rye, first	2.75		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.37 a 2 62		
Do. per hhd.	$12 a12.25		
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu. 110	Peas, black eye,	75	
" best Pa. red 108a110	Clover seed,store	3.50a3.75	
"ord. to pri. Md. 100a	Timothy do	1.87a2.25	
Corn, white, 52a53	Flaxseed,rough st. p.	1.25	
" yellow Md. 52a53	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25	
Rye, Pa. 54a58	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a22	
Oats, Md. 24a25	Brown Stuff,	14a15	
Beans, 100a	Shorts, bushel,	10a11	
FEATHERS—per lb.		20½a21	
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, Balt. mess, $9½a10	Butter, Glades, No.1,		
Do. do. No.1, 8a 8½	Do. do. 2,		
Do. prime, a	Do. do. 3,		
Pork, mess 10½a	Do. Western, 2,		
Do. No. 1 9 a	Do. do. 3,		
Do. prime 9 a	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6¾a7	
Do. cargo,, 8a8¼	Do. do. 2,	none	
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb.7½a8	Do. Western, 1,	6¾a7	
Do. middlings, " 5a	Do. do. 2,		
Do. shoulders, " 5 a	Do. do. bbls 1,		
Do. asst'd, West. 5 a	Cheese, casks,	6½a7	
Do. hams, 5½a6½	Do. boxes,	6½a7½	
Do. middlings, 5½a	Do. extra,	10a20	
Do. shoulders, 4 a			
COTTON—			
Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb.		
Upland, 6½a 7	Alabama,	8 a	
Louisiana, 6½a 8	Florida,	7 a 7½	
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi	7½a 8	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling,W.P.	8a12	
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling,Y.P.	10a14	
White Pine, pann'l 25a30	Shingles, W. P.	3½a10	
Common, 20a25	Shingles, ced'r,	3.50a10.00	
Select Cullings, 18a20	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75	
Common do 9a13	Laths, split,	75a 1.00	
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground, pr bbl.	1.00a	
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl 16½a18	New Orleans	22½a23	
Porto Rico, 23a	Guadaloupe & Mart	19a	
English Island,	Sugar House,	28a36	
TOBACCO—			
Common 2½a 3½	Yellow,	7 a 9	
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow,	7½a10	
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9	
Fine red 6½a 8	Rappahannock,		
Wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a12	Kentucky,	3 a 7	
	St. Domingo,	13 a11	
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba,	15 a38	
WOOL—			
WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Saxony, 33a35	Saxony and Merino	16a18	
Full Merino, 30a33	Common, to ½ blood,	14a17	
3-4 blood do. 27a30	Pulled,		
1-2 do do 24a27			
1-4 and common, 18a20			
Tub washed, 18a20			
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh.100lbs7.50a9.00	St. Croix, 100lbs	5.00a7.00	
Do. brown 6.25	Brazil, white,	7.00a8.00	
Porto Rico, 6.25a6.60	Do. brown,		
New Orleans, 4.50a5.80	Lump, lb. c.		
COFFEE—			
Havana, 7 a 9	Java, lb.	10 a13	
P. Rico & Laguay. 7½a 9	Rio,	7 a 8½	
St. Domingo, 6½a	Triage,	5 a 7	
SOAP—			
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½	
" brown & yell'w 4½a5½			
CANDLES—			
Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm,	23a24	
Do. choice brands, 10½	Wax,	60a65	
Dipped, 8a 9			
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,		1 60a1 6	

REMARKS.

Flour and Grain are advancing; both are in dem'd. Wheat is very much wanted.

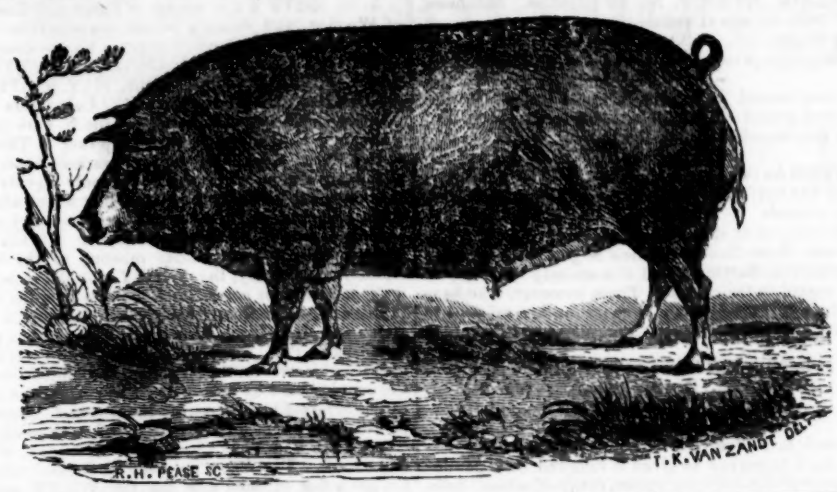
The stock of Bacon has been muchreduced by the operations of the last week

Cattle—400 head beef cattle offered on Monday, and tho' the supply was much larger than ,or some time past, the prices paid show no material decline—sale of 250 head to butchers ranging in price from $2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in qul. equal to $5. 50a6.25—150 remain unsold.

Hogs.—A fair supply at market during the week, and the price has declined. Sales generally at $3.50a 3.75 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Tobacco–Receipts nearly 1800 hhds—tSe market is extremelyactive, nad the sales compr'e nearly all the receipts, taken as fast as inspected; the stock in the hands of the commis'n agents is very light; the demand has extended to all kinds Maryland, but we note no actual improve't in prices, except for very desirable lots which generally bring a trifle above quotations—The purchases in this city for the Fre'h market will reach 8000 hhds.

PORTRAIT OF COL. BEMENT'S CELEBRATED BOAR RIP VAN WINKLE.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishingto obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 80 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the varions kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 2½ ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
ortable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for arge establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, *with perfect ease*, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

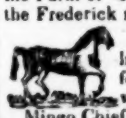
GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimortreet, Baltimore, Md.

☞Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer. sep 1 tf

MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his second season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at Eight Dollars for each mare.



MINGO CHIEF is 6 years old this spring, near 15 hands high, of a rich brown color, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the saddle.

Mingo Chief was got by an Indian horse well known at Montreal as "La Belle Poney", (grandsire of the famous trotting horse Beppo, and many other celebrated trotters and rackers;) that in his prime has racked his mile in 2-30, and altho' upwards of 20 years old, is stil kept for mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training Mingo Chief was selected during the summer of 1841, in the neighborhood of Montreal (by a gentleman experienced in these matters,) as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of saddle horses. The celebrated Morgan breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

☞Season commenced 1st April and ends 1st July.

ap 26 E. WEEKS, Manager.

CHEAP HATS! CHEAP HATS!

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!!

RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTRY!!!

It is generally a well known fact that when gentlemen from the country visit our city to purchase necessaries they are invariably charged heavy prices from a supposition that as they are what is termed

"COUNTRYMEN,"

they do not know the prices of goods. Now we beg to call the attention of gentlemen visiting the city to

MESSRS. W. H. KEEVIL & CO'S.

CHEAP HAT STORE,

CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND HOLLIDAY STREETS,

who have been established for six years, and are selling Hats of all kinds at ONE DOLDAR LESS than is charged by others for a fine article, as follows:

Fine Silk Hat (fur body)	$2 50
Fine Russia	3
Fine Nutria Nap	3 37½
Fine Cassimer,	3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver,	4

All Hats purchased from

MESSRS. KEEVIL & CO.

are warranted to be well made, to be water proof, and according to the excellent quality of the hat, to be One Dollar less in price than is charged by others, or no sale.

Please remember the name,

KEEVIL & COMPANY,

74 BALTIMORE ST. CORNER OF HOLLIDAY ST.

Next door to W. H. Bayzand's Cheap Clothing Store.

ap 26 7t

STANDISH'S AMERICAN GLOBES.

The subscriber has been appointed agent for the sale of these useful and beautiful articles, they are in setts or pairs of three sizes 12, 10, and 6 inch.

THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBES,

Exhibit the boundaries of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, as they were settled and laid down: comprising also the recent discoveries of Perry, Burrows, and Ross in the Arctic Regions, and those of Denham, Clapperton, the Landers in Africa together with exploring voyages elsewhere.

THE 12 INCH CELESTIAL GLOBE,

Is compiled from the works of the most celebrated Astronomers, and the transactions of the Astronomical Society of London. It contains the new constellations—all the known stars to the ninth magnitude, each star is numbered or otherwise designated according to the most approved Astronomical tables, with their location corrected from the late observations of the younger Hershal, the Nebuleas, the variable, double, triple and quadruple Stars are also laid down. The 10 inch Celestial globe contains all the stars to the sixth magnitude, numbered as above, the 6 inch. Do. to the fifth Do.

Price of the 12 inch. per pair, with strong apple-tree stands.				$18,00
"	Ten inch.	Do	Do	Do 14,00
"	Six Do.	Do	Do	Do 7,00

The above described globes have invariably taken premiums wherever they have been exhibited for competition; the engraving is executed in a very superior style: they will be forwarded to any part of the United Stated, carefully packed by applyting to the manufacturer Z. STANDISH, Albany, N. Y, or his agent, the subscriber at Baltimore.

March 1, S. SANDS.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore, Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Scythes	Wheat Fans, several most approved sizes and patterns
GrassScythes with hangings complete	Scythe Stones, Rifles,
Grain Cradles, wood braced	Scythe Nibs and Rings
do iron braced	Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American	

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however, who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.

Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis		Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.	
Col. Boyle,	do	Dr. A. Tyson	do
B. D. Hall,	do	Moses Potter	do
Mr. Hopkins,	do	Jas. Rittenhouse	do

Wm. F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

☞About 350 more names can be given if required from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838. R. S. jr. & Co.

may 31 tf

HEAPS OF MANURE,

Constructed according to the newly discovered method by *Baer & Gouliart*, may be seen on the farms of Messrs. W. Govane Howard, 1 mile above Govanestown, D. M. Perine, at Govanestown, Mr. Duvall, 23 miles on the Washington road, David Carlisle, 11 miles on the Green Spring branch of the Susquehanna Rail Road, Wm. Orndorff, 1¼ mile to the right of Hookstown, Abner Linthicum, 5 miles on the Annapolis road, just across Sweetser's bridge, David Stuart, 4¼ miles on the Bel-air road. The materials used were straw, corn shucks, stalks, and cobs, oak leaves, and generally all dry vegetable litter which was to be found on the farms.

Most of the heaps were put up in the coldest weather that we had last winter, commencing to heat in from 24 to 48 hours, and in 25 to 30 days were reduced to an entire mass of manure.

The chemical ingredients cost about $4 to the thousand cart loads of manure; the second heap of same size would cost only 50 cts.

Farmers living in the neighborhood of any of the heaps are respectfully invited to call and see them, and learn from the gentlemen owning them, the efficacy, the cheapness and the manifold advantages of this plan.

For further information, apply to JOHN GOULIART, CHARLES BAER,

living in Madison st. between Garden and Eutaw. may 31 3t.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Scythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels. Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with Iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth. ma 22

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	$35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20 a 35

Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

FOR SALE—SHEEP AND HOGS.

Two Bucks, NEW LEICESTER breed, 1 year old this coming spring—and one Ewe, same breed, 2 years old. Also, 2 pairs of SOUTH DOWN Sheep, about 2 years old. Price for the Rams 20—for the Ewes, $15. S. SANDS.

☞PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.☜

A. G. MOTT & CO. corner of Forest and Eusor sts., and corner of Wood st. and Bowly's wharf, manufacture and have for sale Agricultural Implements of various kinds—consisting in part of WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, MOWING SNEATHS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTING MACHINES, CORN & TOBACCO Cultivators with wrought and cast tines, or hoes; the castings of the N. York composition metal. The celebrated endless chain Horse power & Thresher, single and double shovel ploughs, Harrows of various kinds.—Also a variety of Ploughs among which, being the only agents in this State, is the renowned WILEY, the castings for which are from the North, and are the best and most durable in the country, one share wearing as long as two of the Baltimore make. At the great Ploughing Match, during the last annual meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the WILEY took the sweepstake, by acclamation, having for competitors, ploughs from the different Factories in this city,—also from Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, among which was the Messrs. Witherow & Pearce's Cycloded Plough of Gettysburg, Pa. This Plough is so constructed that with it the farmer is his own smith. The double pointed shear is confined to the mould-board by a cap—the shear when one point wears dull, can be reversed by unscrewing the cap and throwing out the other point. The prices for the No. 3, a 7 inch seeding plough, $4,50—No. 4, an 8 inch, $5,25—No. 56, a 10 inch, $8—No. 76, $9—No. 8½, 10. The following practical farmers residing in Baltimore Co. are a few of those who use the WILEY ploughs exclusively, and pronounce them the cheapest and best which they have ever used, viz:

Hon. J. T. H. Worthington, Elisha Johnson,
John Johns, Richard Johns,
Thos. T. Griffith, Edward Philpot, &c.

Also a choice selection of FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, which are warranted fresh and genuine. mh 29

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next years crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9 OBED HUSSEY

BENTLEY'S AGRICLTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.,

Manufacturers of *Bentley's Convoluted Steam Boilers*, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, Boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leaches, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost $100, or more, is now offered at $45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 $45, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 $60, No. 3 $75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McCausland's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callan, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

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LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally by or letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Balfimore.

BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N.Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of $30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross-piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Ridging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. ☞All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞Price as Follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at $7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. $10—No. 4, 80 lbs. $11—No. 5, 90 lbs. $12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, $1.50. Wheel, $1,50. Shin Pieces, 12½ Cents.

DENMEADS & DANIEDS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners.

B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimor8e, Nov 23, 1842

D. O. PROUTY,

Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, No. 176 Market street, Philadelphia, above 5th, south side, has constantly for sale

on reasonable terms, an extensive assortment of *Farming Implements*, of the latest and most approved Patterns, among which are Prouty & Mears Patent Centre Draught Self-sharpening Ploughs, Subsoil and Side Hill Ploughs, Cultivators—Corn Shellers—Hay and Straw Cutters—Grain Fans—Corn Plagters—Harrows, Cheese Presses—Apple Parers—Churns—Grain Cradles—Corn Crushers—Dirst Scrapers—Hoes, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Books on Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural affairs also Garden, Grass and Flour Seeds for sale at wholesale and retail, very low for cash by D. O. PROUTY.

may 17 1m 176 Market st., Philadelphia.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6½ Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from WM. M. DOWNING.

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PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12½ cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.